

IN A FIERY FURNACE

Theater Scenery in "Michael Strogoff" Caught Fire.

TWENTY PERSONS BURNED

Injured Completely Gassed By Flames and the Company Lost Everything—Loss \$6,000.

CANTON, Ill., Sept. 19.—At 9:30 o'clock this evening during the performance of "Michael Strogoff" by the Baldwin-Melville company in the new opera house, fire from fireworks of the fire scene ignited the scenery. In a few minutes the entire interior was a roaring furnace. The audience was cautioned to stand still and many remained standing. This delay nearly caused a holocaust. Twenty persons were burned, of whom three or four were fatally injured and five seriously. It is thought that everybody got out of the house, but this is not known to be a fact. The loss is \$6,000 to the house. The theatrical company lost everything in wardrobe and scenery and \$2,000 in cash.

Several Will Die.

The following is a list of the injured as far as known, the extent of their injuries not being known at this time, but several will die:

Pat Keanan, Pierre Morgan, Wilbur Doherty, Elmer Martin, John Thomas, John Hecker, James Hecker, John Bell, W. C. Walcott, Dan Willis, Philander Downing, Riley Miller, Ernest McVain, Lawrence Seward, Matt Moran, Fred Walsh, Arthur Stevens, John Brady.

Many in the gallery jumped to the balcony below, crushing and maiming themselves. It is believed that there are bodies in the ruins, but only one person, a tailor named Peter Curry, who is known to have been in the gallery, is not accounted for. There were a number of strangers in the house, of whom no trace can be found. The flames spread to the opera house block, completely destroying it.

WHO WAS TO BLAME

Brakeman and Engineer Spirited Away by Authorities.

KANSAS, Ill., Sept. 19.—Nine persons were killed and twenty wounded in the wreck last night caused by the telegraphing of two trains on the Big Four road.

The cause of the wreck is difficult to get at. The track is perfectly straight at the place where it occurred and it would seem to be impossible for an accident to happen if the proper signal lights were displayed. Some claim that the brakeman of the first section was never sent back to signal the one following, and others assert that the fault lay with the engineer of the second section, who was not watching out as he should have been. Both have been spirited away by the authorities and their stories are not known here.

The coroner this afternoon began an inquest over the remains of the victims of the wreck. Only three witnesses were examined before the inquest was adjourned, but enough testimony was heard to develop the fact that there will be a bitter fight between the Big Four and Illinois Central roads to avoid responsibility for the disaster.

Investigations, Sept. 19.—The crews of the two Big Four trains that were in the wreck came to Indianapolis at 11 o'clock today. They made their reports to General Superintendent Van Winkle, Division Superintendent Bengert, and were ordered back on the noon train before the coroner at the scene of the wreck.

SUFFERING FOR WATER

Boomers in Terrible Condition—Sagittarius Now Sunk.

PERRY, O., Sept. 19.—Unless rain soon comes to relieve the boomer men in the Cherokee strip, the fight for homes will be turned into a fight for life. Suffering they are now undergoing is simply torture.

Water is selling at \$5 per barrel. The stuff is hardly fit to drink, but it is too precious to be used for bathing purposes. Men stand in line about the land office with faces as smeared with dirt and dust that they look like coal diggers just from the mines.

A very bitter feeling has arisen from boomerism from Guthrie and Oklahoma city. Men from other points claim that a majority of them are sooner and that they gambled up the choice claims.

Jack Johnson, a young man of East Saginaw, Mich., got under today that a contest had been entered against his claim and immediately cut his throat. He may recover.

There are many women in the camp and although they stick to their little picknicks, are nearly all sick and utterly worn out. A great deal of sickness exists and there are no facilities whatever for caring for the invalids. The people are so busy that men lying in dirty blankets in the sun who are sick suffering for water receive no attention from passers-by.

Building is beginning here and there over the town site, but the unsettled condition of affairs makes building a hazardous operation.

TWO ENGINES WRECKED

Accident Caused by Engineer Disobeying Orders.

WILKINSON, Pa., Sept. 19.—Owing to the disobedience of orders by Engineer Hufferd and Conductor Speller of a local passenger train, it was run into this morning by the New York express here at 7:30, at Simpson siding, two miles east of Fairview on the Lehigh Valley railroad. The engines came together with great violence and both were badly smashed, one being thrown from the track. Neither the fireman nor the engineers of either train were hurt, but all stood by their posts. The passengers on both trains were thrown over seats and into the aisle, but no one was seriously hurt.

Whole Family Murdered

Waukegan, Ind., Sept. 19.—Benjamin Whitman and family, all in all, were butchered last night. The family lived in a two-story house on the corner of Main and Second streets. The victims are reportedly mutilated.

No Line Cutting Races

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Through freight rates from eastern and western points to points west of Chicago are in a very precarious condition. They are being

cut in several directions. No sooner did the New line restore grain and flour rates sent out than it began cutting commodity rates westward. All merchandise sent out that route is now being carried at least five cents per 100 pounds below tariff rates.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

W. B. Hornblower Appointed to Supreme Court Vacancy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The president today the nomination of W. B. Hornblower of New York to be associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, vice Samuel Blatchford, deceased.

W. B. Hornblower, the new supreme justice, is 52 years of age. He is a son of the Rev. Dr. William Hornblower of the theological seminary of Allegheny, Pennsylvania. He is a graduate of Princeton college and was admitted to the bar in 1875. His grandfather was a famous lawyer in New Jersey forty years ago, and he is recognized as one of the foremost lawyers in New York, particularly in the branches of which he has made a study—bankruptcy and corporation law.

There can be no question whatever as to his great ability, and his admirable fitness for the position, with which the president has honored him. He is bright, able, deep, far-seeing, thoroughly acquainted with legal history and the theory of the law and as well-balanced a man in every respect as the president could appoint to the high seat which Mr. Hornblower is called to fill. At the same time his professional connection with corporations and trusts, and the general opinion that his friendship and association with big corporations would not be regarded with favor by the people, acted as an offset to the well known fact that all the men within his reach the president would have preferred him.

As a lawyer, and particularly as a lawyer in the specialty which he has so assiduously cultivated he began practice with the best lawyers in Gotham. For more than ten years he has applied himself to the study of corporation law and is a master of that branch of the profession. While he is not widely known as a great lawyer he is not less known as a great lawyer in the specialty which he has so assiduously cultivated. He is a democrat of the strongest sort, but leans decidedly to the reform school democracy, which regards Cleveland as its leading exponent.

He is one of the most inveterate club men in New York. It is said that he is a member of eight or ten clubs, including the Metropolitan, Reform, Democratic, Lawyers and Manhattan. Mr. Hornblower's political feelings first showed themselves on the occasion of Mr. Cleveland's election to the governorship of New York. At that time the New York lawyer has been a consistent advocate of Cleveland's reform and ideas and theories, and has in no way hesitated to declare him self. While he has never been an adviser of the president, at least as a matter of fact, he is known to have been the people in any such capacity, he has for some years enjoyed Mr. Cleveland's confidence. Indeed, between the two men there has existed and does still exist the warmest and most cordial personal friendship. Both men say that although Mr. Hornblower is in every degree eminently fit for the high office, Mr. Cleveland's choice was swayed as much by his personal regard for the man as by the latter's judicial qualifications.

Mr. Hornblower is by no means a rich man, yet his income from his law practice has of late years grown until now he is said to have a business that brings him in about \$50,000 a year.

The assertion has been made and denied that he was interested in the Chicago lake front cases which had already been settled by the supreme court. Mr. Hornblower himself has never spoken of these cases in any way. It may be the popular opinion to the effect that he is more than professionally interested in some of the great corporations for which he has been counsel is wrong. At any event there will be those who will contend that the work he has done as a lawyer will not prejudice his status as a supreme judge.

REPUBLICANS TAKE COUNSEL

Campaign Committee Selected at Congressional Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—A meeting of the joint republican congressional caucus was held tonight to select a congressional campaign committee. Representative Cannon presided, and Representative Pettigrew of North Carolina was secretary. The following committee was named: the unrepresented states to name their members at the convenience of their respective delegates: California, Senator Perkins; Colorado, Senator Wolcott; Idaho, Representative Sweet; Illinois, Representative Felt; Indiana, Representative Johnson; Iowa, Representative Hull; Kentucky, Representative Adams; Massachusetts, Representative Draper; Michigan, Senator Stockbridge; Minnesota, Representative Fletcher; Missouri, Representative Bartholdt; Montana, Senator Power; Nebraska, Senator Aldrich; New Hampshire, Representative Hale; North Carolina, Representative Pettigrew; Ohio, Representative Caldwell; Pennsylvania, Representative Boykett; South Carolina, Representative Murray; South Dakota, Senator Pettigrew; Tennessee, Representative Taylor; Vermont, Representative Groat; Washington, Representative Babcock; Wyoming, Senator Carr; Oklahoma, Delegate Felt. A number of speeches were made, the speakers advocating an aggressive fight all over the country and prophesying a reversal of the verdict of 1892.

Among those who spoke were Representatives Henry Wilson of Washington, Henderson of Illinois, Cannon, Freestone, Lord, Phillips of Pennsylvania, and Murray, the colored member from South Carolina.

National Capitol Notes

The house banking committee has resolved to report at some day to be selected when Mr. Springer returns, the bill introduced last session to regulate the granting of loans to officers of national banks. The bill provides that before such loans are made consent shall be granted by a yes and nay vote of the bank's directors.

Gustav Stromberg of Chicago, a protégé of Robert Lindbergh and one of Lindbergh's constituents, is here looking after some constituents in South America.

Secretary and Mrs. Grover and Private Secretary Lindbergh expect to leave some time this week for Chicago. They have not seen much of the fair.

The president has nominated James J. Van Alen of Rhode Island to be associate extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Italy.

MUST COME TO VOTE

Voorhees Threw Down the Gauntlet to Anti-Repealers.

SENATE WAR IS NOW ON

History of Freedom of Debate Fairly Presented—Debate to Continue Till All Are Heard.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Mr. Squire gave notice of a substitute which he intended to offer for the bill to repeal the silver purchase act, and it was read in full. At 12:30 the bill to report the silver purchase act was taken up, and Mr. Voorhees proceeded to make a statement to the senate. He thought it would not be misapprehension to instruct the public mind somewhat in reference to the organization of the senate, the laws of which governed it and what could and could not be done. On the 4th of March, 1790, the senate of the United States had convened, but there was no quorum until April 18. Shortly afterward a system of rules had been reported by a committee, and adopted by the senate. The eighth rule, adopted April 18, reads: "When a question is before the senate no motion shall be received except for an amendment of the previous question, for postponing the main question or to adjourn." The ninth was: "The previous question having been moved and seconded, the question from the chair shall be, 'Shall the main question be put, etc., etc.' There were two provisions that governed the senate for seventeen years; so that there had been a previous question in the senate for seventeen years. It had been borrowed from the English system for closing debate. It had been tried fully and in 1806 it had been deliberately abandoned and never used in the senate to close debate from that hour to the present.

Why Debate Continued

He had been arraigned by public opinion for not terminating the debate on the repeal bill. As well might he be arraigned for not terminating the tides of the ocean or the blowing of the north-west winds. He wished to emphasize the fact that the rule had been adopted under the constitution and had been deliberately abandoned and that in abandoning it, the senate had placed its government on the sense of propriety, the patriotism and the regard of the public interest of every senator and the senate itself, with the honor and respect of the nation, to be found to abuse the patience of the senate or to outrage the public business or the public duty.

For eighty-seven years that condition of things had existed. From 1807 to the present time the senate had proceeded under rules, freedom of liberty of discussion without the abuse of freedom of debate or of liberty of discussion. So far as personal criticism of himself was concerned he treated with scorn and contempt discussions coming from New York business or anything else as to the motives which governed him. That kind of criticism came the added with much bitterness of tone from a class of which the savior of the world never spoke with respect, "and neither do I."

Appealed for a Vote

Mr. Voorhees then alluding to the resistance which democratic senators (under the leadership of Mr. Burrows) had made to the force bill, whether it was claimed that that bill had been debated to death. It had not been talked to death. It had been voted to death. That was all he asked for the pending measure. If there was power in the present opposition to vote down the repeal bill, he asked that that power should be exercised. But he appealed to senators to come to a vote. Action, he said, had to come, and senators might as well when it would come. The law of the majority would be enforced. He was the last man to use a majority for the purpose of trampling on the minority. A minority had its rights guaranteed and imbedded in the constitution. He was tenacious of those rights—habitually so, constitutionally so, for he had lived a minority and had dealt of his life and respected the minority's rights and privileges.

Majority Rules

"But," he added impressively, "what governs in this United States? What governs in this body? A majority. The foundations of liberty everywhere in this country, in this land and other lands are laid by majority. Can the senators who are opposing this measure, to the latter and in extreme, justify themselves in defying the great law underlying the principles of American liberty and underlying the proper government of the world?"

After continuing at some further length, Mr. Voorhees said: "A vote, I repeat, has to come. The force bill itself, which has been so often spoken of, is an evidence that the vote must come, and now I pause to hear whether there is any response to the suggestions which I have made as to the agreeing to the bill when the vote on this bill may be taken."

Dubois Makes Reply

Instantly Mr. Dubois was on his feet. He said that the senator from Indiana had been trying to explain to somebody out of the chamber why he had not been attempting to do something contrary to the dignity of the senate.

This was the third time that the senator from Indiana had asked unanimous consent to sit a time for voting on the repeal bill. Speaking for those opposed to the repeal bill, Mr. Dubois stated that many senators had already given notice of their intention to speak and that it was well known that many others would be heard.

The Senate of Silver, Mr. Dubois said

know and must know that whatever legislation they got favorable to silver must be secured now. It must be got through a substitute to the pending bill. Therefore he hoped under those conditions the filing of any time for closing the debate.

Voorhees Again Took the Floor

Mr. Voorhees again took the floor. He gave notice that from and after tomorrow, and beginning with tomorrow, he should ask that the motions of the senate be extended, so that the senate should no longer, but that all night have a chance to debate the bill, and as that there might be no motion in opposition to any they had not a chance to be heard. Mr. Burrows and the matter of debate, however, was a grave and serious matter.

ter and ought not to be misunderstood, either in the senate or in the country. He did not think it necessary to resort to any such closure as they had now in the British house of commons or in the American house of representatives. He thought that a rule such as that would be a mockery to the freedom of speech.

Mr. Platt's Amendment

Mr. Platt took out of his desk an amendment which, he said, he proposed to offer the rules, and he gave the necessary one day's notice of it. It empowered the presiding officer shall, in written request of a majority of senators, fix a day and hour to which the debate shall be closed when general debate on any measure shall cease.

Mr. Teller said there had been no unnecessary delay in the discussion. Senators in opposition would not be frightened by the suggestion of the senator from Indiana that public opinion dominated in the action on the bill. Public opinion was in favor of the defeat of the bill.

Mr. Miller of Texas then spoke advocating repeal. The Sherman law was an unnecessary and a cruel act, and should be repealed. If it were repealed, its repeal would result in the restoration of confidence and a revival of business, and if congress accomplished this it would have discharged its highest patriotic duty.

Mr. Stewart of Nevada then took the floor and protested against any closure proposition. Before Mr. Stewart concluded his remarks, he at 5:15 yielded to a motion for an executive session. When the doors were reopened the senate at 5:25 adjourned.

WILL REPEAL ELECTION LAWS

Democrats Caucus and Vote to Push the Bill Through.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The caucus of the democratic members of the house this afternoon was brief and to the point. Speaker Crisp offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That it is the sense of the caucus that it is the duty of every democratic member of the house to use every effort to secure the passage of the bill to repeal the election laws of the United States."

Mr. Enloe moved to amend by adding "and vote" after the words "use every effort," which was accepted by the caucus.

Mr. Fithian moved to add the following to the speaker's resolution, and the caucus agreed:

And that when the house meets tomorrow it is the sense of this caucus that it remain in session until the bill to repeal the election laws of the United States is obtained. Mr. McMillin offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the caucus that the senate should proceed at the earliest practicable day during this session to the consideration of the bill to repeal the election laws of the United States, and that the house should send a committee of three members to the senate to urge the passage of the bill.

After adopting the resolutions as a whole the caucus adjourned, having been in session but little over an hour. At 11 o'clock the caucus of the democratic members of the house met for the purpose of taking up the repeal bill and determining the length of time that shall be allowed for debate. Speaking of the probabilities of the length of the continuous session agreed upon, Speaker Crisp said he did not look for anything extraordinary or unexpected.

"After we get a quorum and I imagine that will be on hand tomorrow, the republicans cannot detain the house any great length of time. They may keep us until 7 or 8 o'clock, but we'll drive the report through as soon as a quorum appears."

MR. FITCH WAS ROILED

Route by Mr. Burrows He Had the House Adjourn.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—In the house today Mr. Flynn asked consent for the consideration of a resolution reciting that some of the settlers on the Cherokee strip had been shot down by United States soldiers, and requesting the secretary of war to inform the house as to the circumstances and further by what authority the troops were acting. Mr. Tucker objected to the resolution.

The speaker directed the committee for the Cherokee strip to report. Mr. Burrows asked for a quorum. He said he had no idea there would be any objection to dispensing with the call of committees with leave to members having reports to make to file them with the clerk, except such reports as related to the federal election laws. He said he had no idea there would be any objection to dispensing with the call of committees with leave to members having reports to make to file them with the clerk, except such reports as related to the federal election laws.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS

Nominate State Officers and Demand Repeal of Sherman Act.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 19.—The democratic state convention today nominated Judge Samuel G. Thompson of Philadelphia for justice of supreme court and Edith C. Osborn of Sewickley for state treasurer.

The platform adopted indorses the administration of Grover Cleveland and declares for taxation only for the purpose of government, economy, honest money and silver coinage. The repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act demanded. The deficiency of nearly \$40,000,000 in revenue is charged to the McKinley act, and the platform recommends a repeal of this act.

The Pennsylvania democratic caucus upon vote for the repeal of the silver purchase law. Gold and silver coin and bank notes are advocated. The action of Hoke Smith is approved.

Samuel Guthrie Thompson, the choice of the democracy for associate justice of the supreme court is at present on the supreme bench, having been appointed by Governor Pattison upon the resignation of Justice Peckham last year.

Will Prepare Tariff Bill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The majority members of the ways and means committee have not yet decided upon a bill to replace the present McKinley law. It is the expectation of Chairman Wilson and his colleagues that the measure will be ready for presentation to the house by November 1.

Nominations Confirmed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The senate has confirmed the following nominations: Henry M. Smith of Gratiot, Va., to be minister resident and consul general of the United States to Haiti; William H. Chace to be minister of public money at Russell, N. M.

MEN BUT NO MONEY

Belief That Mineral Train Robbers Were Robbed.

ONLY \$12,000 IS RECOVERED

All Those Directly or Indirectly Connected with the Robbery have been Lodged in Jail.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 19.—After three days' sleepless toil the detectives have captured all who were directly or indirectly implicated in the robbery of the express car on the Mineral Range road last Friday, but are as far as ever from success in finding the plunder. The money has been accurately traced through the hands of all who were in the plot, but here the clues suddenly ended. The robbers have either cleverly concealed the booty or as they aver, and the detectives are now disposed to believe others have succeeded in obtaining the money from the robbers themselves. Of the \$5,000 stolen from the train, it is now pretty well known, that aside from \$1,200 found in La Labe's trunk none has been recovered. John Winters and Wesley Shoop, the men who handled the trunk here, have been released from custody. No evidence could be obtained against them and they proved that they had no knowledge of the contents of the trunk.

Planners Terrorized.

Whitecaps Set a Price on Cotton and Burn Gins.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 19.—A reign of terror prevails among the planters and ginners all over northern Mississippi. The whitecaps have organized in nearly every county and posted notices on gins forbidding the owners from ginning cotton until the price reached 10 cents a pound. Several ginners disregarded the notices and opened their establishments for business. The white caps promptly burned the gins to the ground, and warned the owners that another attempt to resume would be punished by death. This has spread consternation among the other ginners and planters, whose financial ruin stares them in the face, on the one hand, if they do not market their cotton, while on the other the gins will be burned if they do not market the cotton. The white caps are now in the hands of the law, and are being held in custody.

WHIPPED BY WHITE CAPS

Milk Peddler and His Wife Visited in Charlotte.

CHARLOTTE, Mich., Sept. 19.—N. C. Racy is a milk peddler. Several little girls by the name of Waller and Holden bothered him, it seems, by catching on his wagon, and were put off. They complained to their relatives that Racy had taken improper liberties with them. The relatives tried to have Racy arrested, but the prosecuting attorney refused to issue a warrant. In the night a gang went to Racy's house, called him out and flogged him severely. Mrs. Racy came to assist her husband, and received several blows. The Racys made complaint and Wm. H. Ed and William Waller, Seldon Marsh and Tom Holden were arrested for assault and battery. Great excitement prevails.

GRASS WIDOW HIS DOWN FALL

Dr. Foglesong on Trial for Poisoning His Wife.

HILLSDALE, Mich., Sept. 19.—Dr. Myron P. Foglesong, the alleged wife-poisoner now on trial here, is about 50 years of age. The larger part of his life has been spent as a minister in the M. E. church. He has been thrice married. It was while serving as pastor of a church near North Adams that he met his third wife, whom he is charged with poisoning. They moved to Bronson and Foglesong began practicing medicine there five or six years ago. Their married life appeared harmonious enough until the Clark woman, a "grass widow," entered the family as a domestic. In the trial today several witnesses swore to the doctor's intimacy with the Clark woman.

Smoke Impeding Navigation

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 19.—The dense smoke which has impeded navigation west of Keweenaw Point for some time, has reached the middle of Lake Superior and the coast line for forty miles east and west of this port is clouded so heavily that sailors cannot see more than three lengths ahead. Fog horns have been blowing continuously since yesterday. The source of the smoke is a mystery, as no forest fires are reported in the vicinity and considerable rain has fallen.

Cigar Factories Resume

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 19.—Brown Bros. cigar manufacturers of this city, whose factory has been shut down for a month, will resume operations with a full force of 600 persons on Thursday. Brown & Sons, cigar manufacturers, and the Bausch Cigar company has resumed work in all departments and are running with full force. H. A. Newland & Co., fur manufacturers, have also resumed with a full force.

Minister in Trouble

HART, Mich., Sept. 19.—The village is scandalized by serious charges against Rev. H. D. Webster, the Baptist pastor. The charges were presented by Rev. Wm. C. Wells of Hesperia, and Rev. C. E. Conley of Detroit, who say they have today tendered testimony as to his immorality in their presence, and it was read in an open church. A church council has been summoned to try Mr. Webster at Pentwater on Sept. 25.

Polk's Remains Reinterred

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 19.—The remains of James Knox Polk, ex president of the United States, and those of his wife, Mrs. Sarah, Chatham Polk, were today reinterred from the tomb at Polk place, the old family residence in this city, to the state capital grounds. The occasion was generally observed here, the business places and municipal and state offices being closed. The ceremonies at the house and capital were very impressive.

Exposition Notes

Down week at the fair began yesterday, and all the low roads had to run their trains in two, three and four sections today to accommodate the crowds. Mohabed Alexander Russell Webb, who is doing missionary work for the bible faith in this country, is in this city and will carry on his work here.

For the Past Twenty-four Hours

the Pennsylvania railroad loaded 4,000 passengers in Chicago.

Paid Minnesota to the World's Fair

yesterday, 172,000.

North Dakota Day will be celebrated

October 11.

DEAD IN THEIR BEDS

Five Persons Lost Their Lives in White Chapel.

BODIES TAKEN FROM RUINS

Four Women and a Man Suffocated While Asleep by Smoke of Burning Building.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A small house in the Whitechapel district of this city was burned early this morning. After the fire was extinguished a search was made of the ruins and the bodies of a man and four women were found. It is supposed that they were asleep when the fire broke out and that they were overcome by the smoke before they had a chance to escape.

Cholera in Hamburg

HAMBURG, Sept. 19.—Although the spread of cholera is not anticipated here and there have been only sporadic cases and the Hamburg American Steamship company has decided, in pursuance of the advice of Dr. White of the marine hospital of Washington, D. C., and upon the suggestion of Dr. Nash, representing the New York quarantine authorities, to dispatch their steamers from Hamburg, and other ports on the coast, will have to stay five days under medical control before embarking for the United States.

Bank Officials Warned

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The police here have been intimated to all of the London banks that a gang of expert American forgers are on their way to London. It is said that the members of the gang possess the secret of etching handwriting from checks. The warning of the police is intended to place the bank officials on their guard against any attempts to victimize them.

Cholera Panic in Bilbao

MADRID, Sept. 19.—The appearance of cholera in the Bilbao district has caused a panic. All the rich families who have been passing the last week at Bilbao, San Sebastian, and other resorts on the Bay of Biscay are leaving for their homes. Most of the large hotels are already deserted.

William and Joseph Confer

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Geneva says Emperor William yesterday had an hour and a half of earnest conversation with Emperor Francis Joseph. It is believed that some of the most serious features of the European situation were discussed and that some understanding was arrived at.

Cholera Epidemic Spreading

BRUSSELS, Sept. 19.—A cholera epidemic is spreading rapidly in Dauphiny and Marchandais au Port, small towns in the province of Hainaut. Since Monday there have been thirteen cases and eight deaths.

Nine New Cholera Cases

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—The imperial